which this payment has been made is about to expire, and those colonies have refused to renew the contract, unless the United States shall pay a more equitable portion of the whole sum necessary to maintain the service. I am advised by the postmaster general that the United States receives for carrying the Australian mails brought to San Francisco in these steamers by rail to Vancouver an estimated income of \$55,000, while, as I have stated, we are paying out for the support of the steamship line that brings this mail to us only \$46,000, leaving an annual surplus resulting from this service, of \$29,000. The trade of the United States with Australia, which is in a considerable part carried by these ateamers, and the whole of which is practically dependent upon the mail communication which they maintain, is largely in our favor. Our total exports of merchandise to Australian ports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1800, were \$11,906,484, while the total imports of merchandise from these ports were only \$4,257,656.

If we are not be quite practicable for the government to contract with the telegraph comment to contract with the telegraph contract with the railroads, to contract with the telegraph contract with the telegraph contract as such communications as the senders may designate for this ment to contract with the telegraph contract as will enable the postofice department fairly to test by experiment the advantages of such a use of the telegraph.

If any intelligent and loyal company of American citizens were required to catalogue the essential humane conditions of national life, I do not doubt that, with absolute unanimity, they would begin with f

were only \$4,277,676.

If we are not willing to see this important steamship line withdrawn, or continue with Vancouver substituted for San

between the railroad systems of the continents long before any continuous line of
railroads can be put into operation. The
very large appropriation made at the last
session for the harbor of Galveston was
justified, it seems to me, by these considerations. The great northwest will feel
the advantage of trunk lines to the south,
as well as to the east, and of the new
markets open for their surplus food products, and for many of their manufactured
products.

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.

I had occasion in my last message to transmit to congress a report adopted by the International American conference, upon the subject of the incorporation of an International American bank, with a ference. Such an institution would greatly promote the trade we are seeking to develop. I renew the recommendation that a careful and well guarded charter be granted. I do not think the powers granted should include those ordinarily exercised by trast, guaranty, and safe deposit companies, or that more branches in the United States should be authorized than are strictly necessary to accomplish the object primarily in view, namely, convenient forces exchanges.

ient foreign exchanges.

It is quite important that prompt action should be taken in this matter of appropriations for better communications with these countries, in order that any agreement that may be made for reciprocal trade may not be hindered by the incon-veniences of making exchanges through European money centers or burdened by the tribute which is an incident of that method of business.

THE SUPBEME COURT.

The bill for the relief of the supremerour has, after many years of discussion, reached a position where final action is easily attainable, and it is hoped that any differences of opinion may be so harmonized as to save the essential features of this yery important measure. In this connection, I carnestly renew my recommendation that the salaries of the judges of the United States district courts be so readjusted that none of them shall receive a salary of less than \$5,000 per annum. salary of less than \$5,000 per annum. SPANISH GRANTS.

The subject of the unadjusted Spanish The subject of the madjusted Spanish and Mexican land grants, and the urgent necessity for providing for some commission or tribunal for the trial of questions of title growing out of them, was twice brought by me to the attention of congress at the inst session. Bills have been reported from the proper committees in both houses upon the subject, and I very earnestly house that this congress will not a ported from the proper committees in both houses upon the subject, and I very earn eastly hope that this congress will but an end to the delay which has attended the settlement of the disputes as to title between the settlers and claimants under these grants.

These disputes relard the prosperity and discurb the peace of large and important when the peace of large and important the law.

law, I still regard as very desirable, ent debtors. The inconveniences resulting from the occasional and temporary exer-cise of this power by congress, and from the conflicting state codes of insolvency, which come into force intermediately, should be removed by the enactment of a

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

I also renew my recommendation in favor of legislation afforming just copyright and protection to foreign authorities or a footing of reciprocal advantage for our authors abroad.

CAR COUPLERS.

CAR COUPLESS.

It may still be possible for this congress to inaugurate by suitable legislation a provement looking to uniformity and intreased safety in she use of couplers and brakes upon froight trains, engaged in interstate commerce. The chief difficulty is to secure agreement as to the best appliances, simplicity, effectiveness and cost being considered. This difficulty will only yield to legislation which should be based upon full inquiry and impuriful tests. The upon full inquiry and impartial tests. The purpose should be to secure the co-opera-tion of all well disposed managers. But the tearing fact that every year's delay in-volves the sacrifice of 2.000 lives and the

The subject of the conservative and squal distribution of the water supply of the arid regions has had truck attention from congress, but has not as yet been put upon a permanent and satisfactory basis. The urgency of the subject does not grow out of any large present demand for the use of these lands for agricultural purposes, but of the danger that the water supply and the sites for the necessary ratch-basins may fall into the hands of individuals or private corporations, and be individuals or private corporations, and be used to render subservient the large areas

used to render subservient the large areas dependent upon such supply. The owner of the water is the owner of the lands, however the titles may rim. Unappropriated natural water sources, and all necessary reservoir sites, should be held by the poverment for the equal use, at fair rates, of the homesteed settlers, who will eventually take up these lands. The United States should not, in my opinion, undertake the construction of dams or emails, but should limit work to such surveys and observations as will determine the water supply, both surface and subterramean; the gross area capable of irrigation, and the use location and storage capacity of reservoirs. This done, the irrigation, and the use location and stor-age capacity of reservoirs. This done, the use of the water, and of the reservoirs, might be granted to the respective states and territories, or to individuals or as-sociations, upon the condition that the two-ssary works should be constructed, and the water firmished at fair rates with out discrimination, the rates to be subject to appreciate the the besidence of to supervision by the legislature, or by boards of water commissioners duly constituted. The essential thing to be secured is the common and equal use, at fair rates, of the accumulated water supply. It were almost better that these lands should remain idle than that those who occupy them should become the slaves of unrestrained monopolies controlling the essential element of land values and crop smalls. to supervision by the legislature, or by

The use of the telegraph by the postoffice written communications is I believe, upon proper terms, quite desirable. The government does not own or operate the rail-roads, and it should not I think, own or operate. Beecham's Pills cure sick headache.

ningly contrived, while violence completes the sherccomings of fraud. In my last annual message I suggested that the de-velopment of the existing law, providing

Francisca as the American terminal, congress should put it in the power of the postmaster general to make a liberal increase in the amount now paid for the transportation of this mail.

The South Atlantic and gulf ports occupy a very favorable postmoneree which the reciprocity clause of the art and the postal shipping bill are designed to promote. Steamship lines from these ports to some northern port in South America will almost certainly effect a connection between the railread systems of the continuents long before any continuous line of railreads are the reciprocal and the continuents long before any continuous line of railreads are the reciprocal and the continuents long before any continuous line of railreads are the reciprocal power and an mossage 1 suggested that the devictorment of the existing law, providing for a federal supervision of congressional elections, afforded an effective method of reforming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country, and its wholesome restraints and penalties will be useful in all. The constitutionality of such legislation has been affirmed by the supreme court. Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of federal power and an invasion of the rights of the states. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Congress has already fixed that the devictions and mossage 1 suggested that the devictorment of the supervision of congressional elections, afforded an effective method of the romining these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country, and its wholesome restraints and penalties will be useful in all. The constitutionality of such elections, afforded an effective method of the original elections, afforded in effective method of the country, and its wholesome restraints and penalties will be useful in all. has been affirmed by the supreme court. Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of federal power and an invasion of the rights of the states. Nothing could be farcher from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of congress. It has declared that votes for members of congress must be by written or printed. congress must be by written or printed ballots. It has provided for the appoint-ment by the circuit courts, in certain cases and upon the petition of a certain number and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens, of election supervisors, and made it their duty to supervise the registration of voters conducted by the state officers; to chaitenge persons offering to register; to personally inspect and scrutinize the registry lists, and to affix their names to the lists for the purpose of identification and the prevention of frauds; to attend elections and remain with the boxes till the votes are counted; to attach to the registry lists and election returns any

The same law provides for the appointment of deputy United States marshals to a triend at the polls, support the supervistors in the discharge of their duties, and acrest persons violating the election laws. The provisions of this familiar title of the Revised Statutes have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, and in the north, as well as the south, by the filing with the court of the petitions required by law. It is not therefore, a question whether we shall have a federal election law, for we now have one, and have had for nearly twenty cris, but whether we shall have an ellective law. The present law stops just short of effect tiveness; for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the prima-facie right to a seaf in the house of representatives. This defect should be cured. Equality of representation and the purity of the elections must be maintained, or everything that is valuable in our system of government is

count so true and open that none shall gain-av it. Such a law should be absolutely hon-partisan and impartial. It should give the advantage to honesty, and the control to the majorities. Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall happen that the penalties of hws in-tended to enforce these rights fall here and not there, it is not because the law is sectional, but because happily crime is local

these grants.
These disputes retard the prosperity and disturb the peace of large and important sommunities. The governor of New Mexico, in his last report to the secretary of the interior, suggests some modifications of the provisions of the pending bills relating to the small holdings of farm lands, and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community of the provisions of the secretary of the interior upon a tention the suggest of the secretary of the interior upon the secretary of the prospect to the secretary of the prospect to the secretary of the secretary of the law to the secretary of the secretary of the prospect to the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the prospect to the secretary of the prospect to the secretary of the THE BANKRUPT LAW.

enactment of a national bankrupt selves the product of fraud or violence, enactment of a national bankrupt the magistrate is then without respect still regard as very desirable. The constitution having given to congress of hwlessness can be levied and made to jurisdiction of this subject, it should be curreised, and uniform rules provided for the administration of the affairs of insolvaries for an election offense is full of

> But it is said that this legislation will revive race unimosities, and some have even suggested that when the peaceful methods of fraud are made impossible, they may be supplanted by intimidation and violence. If the proposed law gives to any qualified elector, by a hair's weight more than his equal influence, or detracts by so much from any other qualified elector, it is fatally impeached. But if the tor, it is fatally impeached. But if the law is equal, and the animosities it evokes grow out of the fact that some electors exercise the franchise for others, as well as for themselves, then these animosities ought not to be confessed without shame, and cannot be given any weight in the discussion without dishoner. No choice is left to me but to enforce with vizor all laws intended to secure to the citizen his laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights, and to recommend

constitutional rights, and to recommend that the inadequacies of such laws be promptly remedied. If to promote with zeal and ready interest every project for the development of its material interests—its rivers, harbors, mines and factories—and the intelligence, peace and security, under the law, of its communities and its homes, is not accepted as sufficient evidences of friendliness to any sate or section, I cannot add conniv-ance at election practices that not only dis-turb local results, but rob the electors of other states and sections of their most

priceless political results.

PARTING ADVICE. The preparation of the general appropri-ation bills should be conducted with the greatest care and the closest scrutiny of greatest care and the closest scrutiny of expenditures. Appropriations should be adequate to the needs of the public service, but they should be absolutely free from prodigality. I venture again to remind you that the brief time remaining for the consideration of the important legislation now awaiting your attention offers no margin for waste. If the present duty is discharged with diligence, fidelity and courage, the work of the Fifty-first con-gress may be confidently submitted to the

gress may be confidently submitted to the considerate judgment of the people. [Signet] BENJAMIN HARMSON, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.,

Do not take any chances of being pois-oned or burnt to death with liquid stove polish, paints and enamels in bottles. The Rising Sun stove polish is safe, odoriess, brilliant, the choapest and best stove pol-ish made, and the consumer pays for no expensive tin or glass package with every

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. I.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English wheats are fitta. In London prices average stationary, but in some of the proviocial markets values have advanced 64. Foreign wheats are weaker, on large arrivals of Russian and Indian oats. Beans and peas are and Indian cats. Beans and peas are firm. There is a good inquiry for fine American corn at 28s. Round corn is held for 28s 3d. At today's market a small business was done in wheats. Prices were steady. American flour was in good re-quest, and prices were very firm. Fia-corn was is and round corn 6d better

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Dr. Mary Walker lies dead at her farm near Bunker The trouble is said to be heart

WASHINGTON.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

The Usual Formalities Gone Through With and an Adjournment

The Republican Senators in Canous Resolve to Pass the Elections Bill-A House Caucus on Apportionment.

The Annual Estimates of the Secretary the Treasury-A Resolution to Investigate the Passage of the Silver Bill-The Arid Lands of the West-Capital Notes.

Washington, Dec. 1.—There was a very large attendance of senators present at the opening of today's session. The sents on both sides of the chamber were nearly all both sides of the chamber were nearly all occupied, and the galleries were filled with spectators. The most conspicuous object in the chamber was a large bed of roses, surmounted on a dome-like pedestal, on which strutted, in the flush and pride of victory, a rooster, emblematic of the Democratic success in the recent elections. This decorated the desk of Mr. Voorhees, whose name, with that of Indiana and the date "1890," were wrought into the pedestal with flowers of contrasting colors. There was a card attached to it with the names of the admiring gentlemen who names of the admiring gentlemen who

registry lists and election returns any statement touching the accuracy and fairness of the registry and election, and to take and transmit to the clerk of the house of representatives any evidence of fraudulent practices, which may be presented to prevail between the senators of the two parties, who greeted each other as the best of friends whom no political successes

must be maintained, or everything that is valuable in our system of government is lost.

The qualifications of electors must be sought in the law, not in the opinions, prejudices or lears of any class, however powerful. The path of the elector to the ballot-box must be free from the ambush until temorrow. until tomorrow.

HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 1.—With the excep-tion of the few seats reserved exclusively for the members of the president's family, and for the diplomatic corps, every availa ble scat in the vast galleries which sur-round the chamber of the house, was occu-pied early in the forenoon by spectators, round the chamber of the house, was occu-pied early in the forenoon by spectators, eager to witness the proceedings attending the opening of the second session of the Fifty-first congress. The steps leading to the wide portals were utilized as resting places, and the open doors furnished "standing room only" to belated arrivals. The Decorporate were especially invons-

The Democrats were especially joyous, and the Republicans were obliged to put up with a great deal of good natured

At noon Speaker Reed cleared the hall and a rap of his gavel instantly restored

prompting and suggestions to men who are pursued by a city marshal for a circumstal for a city marshal for a crime against life or property.

But it is said that this legislation will revive race animosities, and some have house had appeared and that that body was ready to proceed to business. On motion of Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted for the appoint-

ment of a committee to join a similar com-mittee on the part of the senate to wait upon the president, and notify him that congress is ready to receive any communication he may see fit to transmit. The speaker stated that there were var-ious credentials upon his table, which he would present to the house. Credentials were then read as follows:

from his Democratic friends.

John Spindar, from the Twenty-fourth
New York district; E. R. Hays, from the
Seventh Iowa district, and Rooert Whitelaw, from the Fourteenth Missouri district, qualified as representatives, notwithng the non-arrival of their cre

from the territory of Okiaboma, and upon motion of Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, the oath of office was administered to him. The house then took a recess until

At the expiration of the recess, the president's message was received, and it was immediately read by the clerk. The read-ing of the document consumed an hour and a half, and at the conclusion of the eading, the Republicans warmly ap-plauded its sentiments. On motion of Mr. McKinley of Ohio, the

committee on appropriations, reported the pensions appropriations bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole,

he message was referred to the committee

THE ELECTIONS BILL.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The Republican senators were this afternoon is caucus for senators were this atternoon is cancus for an hour and a half, engaged in the consideration of the order of business. The main topic of discussion was the national elections bill. The friends of this measure recalled to their fellow senators the implied pleige given at the cancus lists session, that the bill, if allowed to go over until the re-assembling of congress, would be taken up and pressed to a final vote without the intervention of other business. They urged that the time had come to releem the pleige, and that the senators should at once proceed to the consideration of the bill. Certain senators, who have in the past been set down as opponents of the election bill, or who, at least, were supposed to be inkewarm in its support, objected, not to the general principle of the posed to be inkewarm in its support, objected, not to the general principle of the juli itself, but to the adoption of a policy that, in their judgment, would eventually result in blocking all other important legislation during the remainder of this congress, without guarantee of a successful termination of the attempt to pass the elections bill. Several western senators, however, insisted that, with a proper sprit of determination on the part of the majority, the bill could be passed. After a long discussion, the catters agreed bill itself, but to the adoption of a policy that, in their judgment, would eventually result in blocking all other important legislation during the remainder of this congress, without guarantee of a successful termination of the attempt to pass the elections bill. Several western senators, however, insisted that, with a proper sprit of determination on the part of the majority, the bill could be passed. After a long discussion, the caucus agreed that the elections bill should be taken up in the senate tomorrow, with the understanding that it should be kept before that body until finally

acted upon. Furthermore, to guardagainst expected opposition from the Democratic minority in the line of dilatory tactics, a committee of five senators was appointed to co-operate with the Republican members of the committee on rules in the preparation of a rule to secure the close of debate when desired by the majority.

The old caucus committee on the order of business was reappointed, and instructed to prepare a program to govern the proceedings of the senate after the elections bill shall have been disposed of. It is stated that there were no votes cast against these determinations of the caucus.

APPORTIONMENT.

APPORTIONMENT.

Washington, Dec. 1.—About thirty of the Republican representatives got together in the room of the committee on appropriations this afternoon, after the adjourning of the house, and informally discussed the reapportionment question. Nearly all of the leading Republicans were present, including the speaker, Major McKinley, Mr. Cannon, Chairman Dunnell, and Messrs. Boutelle, McKenna, Adams and Franck, of the census committee. The latter's political almanacs were sent for, and the changes in population shown by the census, and the effects of these changes, were carefully canvassed. There was no intention to press any proposition to a vote, and the only conclusions reached were that, for the present, there was no intention to press any proposition to a vote, and the only conclusions reached were that, for the present, there was no intention to press any proposition to a vote, and the only conclusions reached were that, for the present, there was no intention to press any proposition to a vote, and the only conclusions reached with the matter.

The probabilities of the Present, there was no reason to hold a party cancus, and that the census committee should be left free to deal with the matter.

The probabilities of the Republicans having a quorum of their own members entered largely into the discussion, and while some members expressed doubts, the majority were sanguine that the party could secure a full attendance of members if necessary. Several of those present were asked if it had been decided that the apportionment bill should be passed, said that no decision was reached, but each personally insisted that the bill would unquestonably be passed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW. A Review of the Results Obtained Through the Merit System.

the Merit System.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The annual report of the civil service commission shows that the classified service has grown so as to include over 3,000 people. The report gives the figures for the department service at Washington for the entire period during which the law has been in force, a period of nearly seven years, and says:

"The number of resignations and removals have to be given together, because it is impossible to differentiate the voluntary from the forced resignations. Of the 138 removals and resignations during the first year of the present administration, 91 were of appointments made during the previous administration. In other words, of the 1,109 appointees who came into the departmental service through civil service examinations during Mr. Cleveland's administration, 91, or a little over 8 per cent, were removed or resigned during the first year of the present administration. Similarily, of the 378 appointees who entered the service through examinations during President Arthur's administration, about 45, or between 7 and 8 per cent, were removed, or resigned, during President Clevelands first year, the proportion being about the same.

"During the last year of President"

dent Cievelands first year, the proportion being about the same.

"During the last year of President Arthur's administration twenty-five re-movals and resignations occurred, or be-tween 6 and 7 per cent. All of the force had at that time been appointed under the administration, and it is evident that the differences between the recentage in this administration, and it is evident that the differences between the percentage in this case, and the percentage during the first year of President Cleveland's administration and the present administration, affords the probable measure for removals which could, by any possibility, have been for political cause. This difference is barely one-half of one per cent. It is so small that it must be entirely disregarded, for it is likely to have arisen from other for it is likely to have arisen from other than political causes. In the department service at Washington, the figures show that the question of politics has been practically eliminated in making removals, practically eliminated in making removals, and for the past seven years the law, as a whole, has been faithfully and honestly observed in the departments, although having been subjected to the strain of two changes of administrations. "When we turn to the customs and postal service the result is less satisfactory because of the necessarily less rigorous inspection."

tem could be less American and undemo-cratic that the patronage system which it torting bribes from the seekers of fran-

"The portions of the civil service law restraining political assessments, while they have not succeeded in entirely stopping the evil, have undoubtedly much abated it. However, there is one point particularly in which the law is systematically evaded. The commission, in the course of its investigations, has found that both in 1883 and 1890, there were certain campaign committees of the dominant party for the time being, which procured full lists of the various employes in the government service, and of their home residences, and then sent letters soliciting campaign subscriptions to them at their home. These letters were signed by men not in the government service acting for the different campaign committees. In some instances these agents visited the clerks in person at their homes. Weak clerks, when solicited by outsiders who stand high in the ranks of the party to which that administration for the time leing belongs, often feel that they icon-The portions of the civil service law to which that administration for the time being belongs, often feel that they jeop-ardize their places if they do not placate the people soliciting them. As a matter of fact, the commission believes that the fear exists in a great number of cases, and that many clerks are practically compelled to contribute when they do not wish to, by the solicitations of campaign managers who are not in the government's employ and whom, therefore, the law cannot at present touch. The commission's ontials.

The speaker laid before the house the decision to make public the eligible 1st has worked admirably, and has given the com the territory of Okiahoma, and upon greatest satisfaction.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.-The secretary of washisdron, Dec. 1—The secretary of the interior this morning directed that the Sioux Indians be supplied with increased rations, sufficient to conform to the agreement made in 1877. The appropriations for supplies for the Sioux have decreased every year, upon the supposition that the Indians were becoming men and more capable of maintaining themselves. Owing, however, to the partial failure of Owing, however, to the partial failure of the crops for the last year or two, and the restlessness of the Sioux, which is believed to be in a measure due to the reduction of rations, the secretary has ordered an in-crease. The increase will amount to be-tween one-fourth and one-third of the present supply. The officials of the Indian bureau have already begun the prepara-tion of estimates for additional appropria-tions, which will be asked of congress to tion of estimates for additional appropria-tions, which will be asked of congress to carry out the instructions of the secretary. Acting Indian Commissioner Bell today sent to congress an urgent request that several appropriations asked for during the last session to carry out the agreement made with the Sionx by the Sionx om mission, of which Gen. Crook was chair-man, receive the prompt attention of that body.

Silves.

Washixorox, Dec. 1.—In the house today, Representative Dockery of Missouri,
offered, for reference, a resolution reciting
that it is alleged that twelve senators and fifteen representatives, pending the passage of the silver hill, were admitted to partnership in various "silver pools," by which they realized \$1.000.000 profits in the advance in the price of silver after the passage of the act, and directing the com-

TREASURY ESTIMATES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The secretary of the treasury sent congress today estimates of the expenses of the government for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1891. They are as follows, compared with the appropria-tions for the year 1891:

.0007.077.133 \$414.425

THE ARID LANDS.

THE PENSION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- The house con

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

THE CLEARINGS.

by the Banks.

KANSAS CITY BOODLERS.

Total cash in the treasury,

Amount. Inc. Dec.

.041.815 C700.000 10.6

The Irish Leader Makes a Bitter party. Mr. McCarthy (interruptingly)-"No. 129,179,654 46,459,455 126,700,140 Speech of Defiance to

Washington, Dec. 1.—Congressman Vandever of California, the chairmain of the select committee on irrigation of the arid lands, introduced a bill today directing the secretary of the interior to cause the arid lands of the United States to be surveyed and marked out into Irrigation districts. The lands in these districts are to be ceded to the states and counties in which situated, subject to certain conditions designed to keep the irrigation works and water in the control of the people of the districts and of actual settlers. Coming to a Vote on the Question of Removing Their Leader.

The Receipts of the Great Meeting at Chi the Result of the London Meeting -A Protest Against Parnell's Removal-Notes.

washingrow, Dec. 1.—The house com-mittee on appropriations today completes the bill providing for the payment of pen-sions. The bill carries an appropriation of \$135,099,735, and in its details is the same as prepared by the sub-committee and pub-lished in these dispatches last week. London, Dec. 1.—The meeting of the Irish members of the house of commons, called to consider what action the Nation-alist party shall take in regard to the leadership of the party, took place at noon Washington, Dec. 1.—The public debt statement issued this afternoon shows that the public debt, less cash in the treasury, increased \$6,120,819.51 during the month of

today.

Mr. Parnell and his private secretary Mr. Parnell and his private secretary were the first to arrive at the place of meeting. After the members had all assembled, Mr. Parnell took the chair, and called the meeting to order. Telegrams from the delegates of the party now in the United States and from Archbishop Croke, were read. An adjournment was then taken until one o'clock to allow the members to lunch. Prior to the meeting, Mr. Parnell had a conference with his supporters Messrs. Joseph Noland, Kenny, John Redmond, Wm. Redmond, Edward Harrington, Power, Shields and O'Kelly, who were present at the conference. The Story of the Nation's Business as Told

Boston, Dec. 1.—The following table compiled from dispatches from the clearing houses of the cities named shows the gross exchanges for the last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1889:

ucts discussed was whether reporters should be allowed to take notes of the proceedings relative to the speech of Mr. Parnell on the leadership of the Nation-alist party. It was finally decided to only

Mr. Redmond replied to Sexton. He made a passionate appeal to the members to pause before they deposed from his rightful position as leader of the Irish nation the statesman, who, by his unparalleled service had earned thegratitude of the Irish people. He declared that those who, by their voice or vote, induced a sacrifice of the man who had sacrificed so much for Ireland, would have to account to the Irish people. Mr. Hedmond continuing, said that the facts of the divorce case were fully known when Mr. Parnell was reelected leader of the Irish party. This assertion was greeted with "When we turn to the customs and postal service the result is less satisfactory because of the necessarily less rigorous impection.

"It cannot be too often reiterated that while the law may not work with ideal perfection, actual experience for seven years has shown that it produces, on the whole, a better governmental administration than does the patronage system. The merit system is the American system, the unaristocratic system. And no system is the american system, the unaristocratic system. And no system is the American system, the unaristocratic system. And no system is the American system, the unaristocratic system. And no system is the American system, the unaristocratic system. And no system is the American system, the unaristocratic system. And no system is the American system, the unaristocratic system is the American system, the unaristocratic system is the American system. to sacrifice their leader and with him the

chises and privileges.

The council ordered an investigation into

portant business engagements in the south. A letter to Councilman Hoffman, written by J. W. Nier, engineer on the In-cline Plane company, was read. Mr. Nier cline Plane company, was read. Mr. Nier complained in the letter that "Some mem-bers of the council had told him that the franchise ordinance would stop in the committee to which it was referred till we get our stuff.

get our stuff."

Ex-Councilman Phelps narrated the substance of an interview he had had with Mr. Irvine, in which the latter had told him that "the scoundrels wanted money." Mr. Ivvine, in which the latter had told him that "the scoundrels wanted money" to pass the ordinance. Thomas Corrigan knew of no bribery in connection with the Incline Plane affair. His testimony was unimportant. The deposition of Thomas Mellon was read. It was composed chiefly of letters from Mr. Irvine in which that gentleman said Speaker Hayes of the lower house had told him that the members looked for or expected money for their votes on franchises of the character of the Incline plane. In another letter, Mr. Irvine said a blind man could see that Grady, O'Sullivan and Tobin were "boodlers," while the rest was equally as applicable to Hayes and Bowes and Faiey. The latter, Mr. Irvine said, had demanded \$200 for his vote in favor of the ordinance. The session then adjourned until tomor-

THE DES MOINES GANG.

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DES MOINES IGWE, Dec. 1.—Somewhat of a sensation was caused in connection day, when Judge Bishop summoned the grand jury before him, and read a lengthy out in the Drady trial, and suggesting that the matter be investigated, with a given to indicting all the addermen and city officials connected with the case for conspiracy to defrand the city. If carried to its conclusion, the suggestion would include all officials as far back as 15%, since which time the practice of voting extra

DUBLIS, Dec. 1.—The Freeman's Jour nal today says the crisis is the most mo-

THE PARNELL ROW.

DETAILS OF THE MEETING HELD IN LONDON YESTERDAY.

His Enemies.

The Meeting Finally Adjourns Without

cago-Opinions of the Irish Envoys on

John Redmond, Wm. Redmond, Edward Harrington, Power, Shields and O'Kelly, who were present at the conference.

As Mr. Parnell was leaving the room he was met by an Irish reporter, to whom he spoke. In the course of his remarks he said to the newspaper man: "Tell them I will flight to the end." Mr. Parnell looked pale, but he chatted cheer uilly with his friends. He remains impassive. He took no part in the proceedings, beyond stating that the meeting had been called in accordance with the decision reached by the party on Friday last.

The meeting reconvened at 1:30. Mr. Parnell was almost the last member to arrive. About seventy-five Irish members of the house were present. A great bundle of telegrams was handed in. During the early part of the proceedings those who had gathered outside the meeting room heard loud cheers. One of the first subjucts discussed was whether reporters

national cause. Iristimen the world over would ask consistency to such a course. Mr. Parnell addressed the meeting. He said, in effect: Now the time has come when I must speak out against the opposi-tion within our party, which has been ere-ated by Mr. Gladstone's letter. Those re-sponsible for the division in the party apsponsible for the division in the party appear to forget what is due to themselves and to their country. The men whose ability has been the most conspicuously expressed. Mr. Healy and Sexton, will have to bear their responsibility in all these proceedings. Mr. Healy has been trained in this warfare. Who trained him? Who saw his genius? Who telegraphed to him in America to come back?

him? Who saw his genius? Who telegraphed to him in America to come back? Who gave him his first chance to enter public life and got him a seat in parliament, rebuking and restraining him? That Mr. Healy is here today to destroy me, is due to myself. But I am glad he is here, even to destroy me, if he understands the meaning and effect of his proceedings. Mr. Healy reminds me of his services. He has not been slow to remind me of them at any time. I understand he at ender the recent meeting in Dublin, calling on me not to retire. (Cheera, Who asked him to do so? Did I? (Cheera, Who asked Mr. McCarthy to travel to Dublin, and say he would be able to give information which would throw a different complexion on hidden events? Did I? (Cheers, Where were

mentous toat has ever occurred in Ireland. The position is, however, freed from many of the dangers that encompassed the split between 0 Connell and the young Ireland party. The people are now efficiated and partially organized. While Mr. Parcell's manifesto has repole are now efficiated and partially organized. While Mr. Parcell's manifesto has repole are now efficiated to be interested in the conversation, and with whom I as garraleus old gentleman who monopolized the conversation, and with whom I as everybody who knows him, knows it is difficult to get in a word eigewise. Before you state from your deposition be sure you attact from your deposition to sure you have all agreed that we would not have this Gladstone bill. (Cries of "Hear, himself Mr. Parcell has shown himself should be a shown himself should be should be a shown himself should be a should be a shown himself should be a should be a should be a should be a shown himself shoul proposals were finni. The chief proposal of all, the retention of thirty members in

to Mr. McCarthy: Let Gladstone, Harcourt and Morley give him letters declaring that in the event of the return of the
Liberals to power, a home rule bill would
be proposed by which the control of constabulary would be vested in an Irish
executive, who would be responsible to an
Irish parliament empowered to settle the
land question. Mr. McCarthy went to
Mr. Gladstone with these proposals, with
my assurance that these concessions made,
I would retire from public life. Mr. Gladhas replied that he will not hold any communication with me as the leader of the
party.

Mr. McCarthy (interruptingly)—"No, no."

Mr. Parnell—"He is perfectly welcome. The same proposals were placed before Sir William Vernen Harcourt, with the reply that under no circumstances will be give any promise whatever now, or bereafter, to any Irish party. Remember Harcourt will be your leader when Gladstone dies."

Mr. Condon—"Not our leader."

Mr. Parnell—I did not want any document, only your word, if Mr. Gladstone assented.

Mr. McCarthy, continuing, said that Mr. Gladstone informed him that he could not give any document with any certainty that it might not be printed by some of these concerned. He (Mr. McCarthy) also saw Harcourt, who did not say he would not make any promises of any kind to any Irish member, but simply said that, in view of the disclosure made in the manifesto, he would not give anybody verbally or in writing, assurances which were to be brought to the notice of Parnell's retiring. Mr. McCarthy said Parnell's leading error had been his keeping private until now the Hawarden conversation.

Mr. Parnell—"I am perfectly willing to admit the blame, but I am glad that I have toid all now before any mischief has been done."

The motion to retirement of Mr. Par-

The motion for retirement of Mr. Parnell was made by Mr. John Berry, member from South Wexford, who aided the
late Isaac Butt in founding the home rule
confederation of Great Britain in 1873
Mr. Jos. Nolan, member from North
Louth, submitted an amendment to the
effect that the question of the retirement
of Mr. Parnell should be postponed until
the members had personally ascertained
the views of their constituents on the subject, the party then to meet in Dublin and
decide the matter.

Mr. Parnell ruled out of order any reference to his conduct in the O'Shea case

erence to his conduct in the O'Shes case and this brought him into frequent collis-ion with the different speakers, especially Mr. Healy, with whom Mr. Parnell ex-changed hot words. Parnell displayed

great passion throughout.

If I am to leave you tonight. I should like to leave you in security. It is not an unfair thing for me to ask to see you withunfair thing for me to ask to see you within sight of the promised land, or that I
should come with you, having come so far,
until you are absolutely sure of Ireland
and I will go no further."

An enthustastic outburst of cheers followed Mr. Parnell's remarks. Mr. McCarthy followed Mr. Parnell. He explained
how he went to Mr. Gladstoneon Saturday

how he went to Mr. Gludstone on Saturday to open negotiations, although he was unwilling to undertake the mission.

Mr. McCarthy severely represented Parnell for accepting a piedge of secreey, and for declining to disclose it when he saw that his party and his country were aliding down to a precipice, and for giving aid to Gladstone on public platforms, while he knew that Gladstone's purpose was to betray the Irish cause and the Irish neoule alist party. It was finally decided to only admit one reporter representing the Freeman's Journal of Dublin.

The proceedings were of the stormiest character. Mr. Parnell's supporters strave hard to secure another adjournment, mrging that the meeting to decide the question of the leadership of the Irish party should be held in Dublin.

Mr. Sexton hotly protested against an adjournment. A majority of the Darty, he declared, desired to keep the leadership unsulfied and unstained. Mr. Sexton s remarks were frequently interrupted by tremendous cheering from Mr. Parnell's opponents, who comprised a majority of those present.

Mr. Redmond replied to Sexton. He made a passionate appeal to the members

in the judgment of our leader, that I have cause to have no cause to hope for success unless he be retired. After numerous short speeches, recipri-catory actions were made, and Parnell

catory actions were made, and Parnell putting the question to adjourn, declared that the ayes had it, without asking for the noes. Mr. Healey protested, but Mr. Parnell declared that the motion to adjourn was carried. Mr. Healy then moved that Mr. McCarthy take the chair. Great cheering greeted the motion. Mr. Parnell said: "I have not left the chair."

Mr. Healy—"Then put the question."

Mr. Parnell—"I am not going to have my ruling challenged by Mr. Healy."

After a few remarks, Parnell again put the question, when a majority seemed in favor of continuing the debate. Mr. Parnell flavor of continuing the debate. Mr. Parnell then said: "The discussion must then proceed." Several members declared that it would be a physicial and mental impossibility to continue, and Mr. Healy consented to adjourn, under the under-

any understanding with Mr. Parnell." To this Mr. Parnell replied, "Don't dictate terms to me." Finally Mr. Sexton seted as mediator and secured an adjournment.

Mr. John O'Leary has written a letter relative to the present crisis, in which he says: "Ireland for years has broken most of the commandments with all possible aid from Gladstone and other Englishmen, but when the Seventh commandment is broken English morality is forthwith in

broken English morality is forthwith In In several non-conformist pulpits yester. day allusions were made to the Parnell O'Shea case, the preachers sustaining Mr

Telegrams were read from Mesars. Har-Telegrams were read from Mesars. Har-rington, Pierce, Mahouey, Lawior and Leahy, four of whom supported Mr. Par-nell. Mr. T. P. Gill, one of the delegates now in America, sent a cable dispatch ex-pressing his personal grief that his con-science forced him to leave a leader whom he loved and to defend whom he would give up his life. "I would gladly follow him to death," says Mr. Gill, "but I can-not follow him to what seems to me to be him to death, says Mr. Gill, "out I can not follow him to what seems to me to be dishonor." He concludes with a request that the dispatch be read to. Mr. Parnell. The meeting remained in aession until do clock, when is adjourned for an hour.

o'clock, when it adjourned for an hour.

Loxpox, Der 1.—A brief interview was held with Mr. Parnell this evening in the house of the commons. Regarding Mr. Gladstone's letter, he said that it completely absolved him from any obligation of supporting the Liberal propersis, but he would divulge nuthing unless he was satisfied that publicity would conduce to strengthen the cause of genuine home.

A PROTEST.

New Yors, Dec. 1.—The following dispatch was sent to the president of the Irish National league, tought by the eastern branch of the league, and a copy thereof was cabled across the water to Mr.

rather than seek to step into the shoes of a politician, who, however grave his faulta, created a great movement and has given me and many others powers to work therein, [Cheers.] What is now to be said about the request for my temporary retirement? Mr. Sexton at a recent meeting here told me I could resume the leadership and that the leaders were with me. After too he as a toolshed me by saying he believed I would reject the leadership. [Laughter and there, I have been asked about the confurence at Hawarden. I am told there that tiladelone's communication is not to be divulged to any of my associates, jet because i did not denounce his proposals at once. I am accused of deceiving the party.

If Cheleton Dillion and associates have ignored the National league, and by do ing associate have ignored the National league, and by do ing a bave insulted all its members. They proved ingrated to the American Dillion and associates have ignored the National league, and by do ing a bave insulted all its members. They have completed the American Dillion and associates have ignored the National league, and by do ing associate have ignored the National league, and by do ing a bave insulted all its members. They proved ingrated to the American Dillion and associates have ignored the National league, and by do ing associate have ignored the National league, and by do ing associate have ignored the National league, and by do ing associate have ignored the National league, and by do ing associate have ignored the National league, and by do ing associate have ignored the National league, and by do ing associate have insulted all its members. They proved ingrated the National league, and by do ing associate have insulted all its members. They proved ingrated the National league, and by do ing associate have insulted in its members. They proved ingrated the National league, and by do ing as have insulted have insulted all its members. The subject the league have insulted by the National league, and by do ing as have insulted have i

[Signed] Community J. Retter, Thomas Sureins, President Becretary.